

Franklin

ELLIS & NOURSE, PROPRIETORS.

NO. 5.

ness, after a painful pause; 'you, whose

'Thank you, Mr. Desmond,' replied the English captain; 'but I shall not require your assistance. Lieutenant Arguellas, you may as well remain. I am not a duellist, and shall not fight M. Dupont.'

'What does he say?' exclaimed the lieutenant, gazing with stupid bewilderment round the circle. 'Not fight!'

The Anglo-Saxon blood, I saw, flushed as hotly in the veins of the Americans as it did in mine at this exhibition of the white feather by one of our race. 'Not fight, Captain Starkey!' said Mr. Desmond, with grave earnest-

No one could be many hours on board the Neptune without being fully satisfied that, however deficient in duelling courage her captain might be, he was a thorough seaman, and that his crew—

It was marvellous to observe the influence his bold, confident, and commanding bearing and words had upon the men. The panic terror that had seized them gave place to energetic resolution, and in an incredibly short space of time the boats were in the water.— Well done, my fine fellows! There is plenty of time, I again repeat. Four

“Now pull for your lives!” The oars, from the instinct of self-preservation, instantly fell into the water, and the boat sprang off. Captain Starkey, now at all except himself were clear of the burning ship, gazed eagerly, with eyes shaded with his hand, in the direction of the shore. Presently he hailed the headmost boat, ‘We must have been seen from the shore long ago, and pilot-boats ought to be coming out, though I don’t see any. If you meet him, bid him be smart; there may be

the second month of wedlock. Mynt continued to live dejectedly on all I had passed my nineteenth year; and so vivid an impression did the parent sorrow of her life make on me—thoroughly did I learn to loathe and detest the barbarous practice that consigned her to a premature grave, that it scarcely required the solemn promise obtained from me, as the last sigh embled on her lips, to make me resolve never, under any circumstances, to fight a duel. As to my behaviour in the Neptune, which my friend Mr. Des-



mond has spoken of so flatteringly, I can only say that I did no more than my simple duty in the matter. Both he and I belong to a maritime race, one of whose most preeminent maxims it is during the unfortunate conflagration of that the captain must be the last man to quit or give up his ship. Besides, I must have been the very dastard indeed to have quailed in the presence of—of—that is, in the presence of—circumstances which—in point of fact—this is— Here Captain Starkey blushed and boggled sadly: he was evidently no orator; but whether it was the significance of Senator Arguella's countenance, which just then happened to be turned towards him, or the glance he threw at the gallery, where Senora Arguella's grave placidity and Donna Antonia's bright eyes and blushing cheeks encountered him, that so completely put him out, I cannot say; but he continued to stammer painfully, although the company cheered and laughed with great vehemence and uncommon good humour, in order to give him time. He could not recover himself; and after floundering about through a few more unintelligible sentences, sat down, evidently very hot and uncomfortable, the amidst a little hurricane of hearty cheers and hilarious laughter.

I have but a few more words to say. Captain Starkey has been long settled at the Havana; and Donna Antonia has been just as long Mrs. Starkey. Three little Starkeys have to my knowledge already come to town, and the captain is altogether a rich and prosperous man; but though apparently permanently domiciled in a foreign country, he is, I am quite satisfied, as true an Englishman, and as loyal a subject of Queen Victoria, as when he threw the glass of wine in the Cuban circle's face. I don't know what has become of Dupont; and, to tell the truth, I don't much care. Lieutenant Arguella has attained the rank of major; at least, I suppose he must be the Major Arguella officially reported to be slightly wounded in the Lopez expedition. And I, also, am pretty well, now, thank you!

**Intervention Practically Considered**

There is not, at the present time, any important national subject, so much discussed as that of intervention. It is heard everywhere, and all sorts of views are expressed in regard to it. The more ardent admirers of Kossuth hold that this Government should say to Russia, you must not take up arms with Austria against Hungary—it is contrary to the laws of nations to do so—and that if Russia, after this notice is held out, should say, "Mr. Yankee, you mind your own business," and should assist Austria, that it would not involve this country in a war with Russia, but that we could stand with folded arms and suffer the wrong to be committed that we had protested against. If the United States did thus act after such a protest, it seems to us that nothing we should say hereafter would be entitled to much respect from foreign countries, and but little regard would be paid to our protests.

There are others who argue that this country is able to whip all creation, and should commence the task forthwith of liberating every nation on the European continent from its despotic rulers. This, we opine, upon a practical view of the matter, will not appear so easy as some suppose it to be, even though England should bring all her available land and naval forces to our aid. The allied powers of Europe, including France, can marshal into the ranks an army of one million five hundred and ninety-two thousand men; England and the United States, for offensive operations, not more than three hundred thousand!

To show that we do not give to the allied European powers more than they are entitled to, we will enter somewhat into detail:

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Russia has an army of | 650,000   |
| France                | 333,000   |
| Austria               | 297,000   |
| Prussia               | 167,000   |
| Spain                 | 70,000    |
| Naples                | 80,000    |
| State of the Pope     | 9,000     |
| Portugal              | 9,000     |
| Making a total        | 1,592,000 |

These estimates are all below the real standard. Napoleon marched into Russia an army of 400,000 men, and of course left sufficient force behind to protect France in case of an invasion. Since then the military spirit has been fostered by every succeeding ruler, until she has become almost a nation of soldiers. Over the whole European continent, the difficulty of the laboring population of obtaining employment, and the scanty pay that labor receives tend to swell up the ranks of the military. For these reasons immense armies can be formed in an incredibly short space of time. In this country it is different. The inconsiderable force we have is made up principally of foreigners. Americans having no desire to serve their country at the price paid. Our militia can only be made available for defensive warfare, when but little discipline is required. In case of offensive operations, it would be difficult to raise an army of one hundred and seventy-five thousand men, while the whole available land force of England would not be more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand men. Here, then, we will put the case practically thus:

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Allied powers of Europe | 1,592,000 |
| America and England     | 300,000   |

Difference in favor of the first, 1,292,000

The naval forces in ships and men would be the same, or nearly so, while they could muster on land a million and a quarter of men more than the United States and England. In this practical view of the matter, intervention loses much of its charm, and will not be popular with those who do not feel disposed to fight against such fearful odds. We have a few remarks to offer on the subject of "substantial aid," practically considered, which we shall reserve for the present.

Philosophers say that shutting the eyes makes the sense of hearing more acute. A wag suggests that this accounts for the many closed eyes which are seen in our churches nearly every Sunday.

## THE HERALD.

**BARDSTOWN:**  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1852

All Communications addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.  
Single copies of the HERALD for sale at the Office. Price, 5 cents.

**TERMS.**  
Per annum, in advance, \$1 50  
Six months, " " " 1 00  
Three copies, in advance, " 50

**TO CLUBS.**  
Of 10 the HERALD will be sent for \$15.00 per copy.  
Of 20 " " " " " 30.00  
Of 50 " " " " " 75.00  
The money must always accompany the names of Club subscribers.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion, 50 cts.  
Each subsequent insertion, 25 cts.  
One square three months, \$1.00  
" six " " " 1.50  
" twelve " " " 2.00  
Half " " " " 1.00  
" one year, " " " 3.00  
One column, one insertion, \$2.00  
Per annum, per column, \$10.00  
Transient Advertisers will be required to pay in advance. When an Advertisement is handed in the number of times it is to be inserted must be stated, if not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered out, and charged accordingly.  
Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing not exceeding once in three weeks.  
We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all—and that all who advertise will be in accordance with our requirements. Instead of trying for hours to lower our prices. The Foreman of the Office has no time to spend in bargaining. This is without respect to persons; we have no distinction to do work cheaper for a close-fisted customer than for our liberal patrons, who are willing to take the HERALD for an extensive circulation, and as loyal a subject of Queen Victoria, as when he threw the glass of wine in the Cuban circle's face. I don't know what has become of Dupont; and, to tell the truth, I don't much care. Lieutenant Arguella has attained the rank of major; at least, I suppose he must be the Major Arguella officially reported to be slightly wounded in the Lopez expedition. And I, also, am pretty well, now, thank you!

## JOB PRINTING.

We have, since the expiration of the first volume of our paper, made several necessary and handsome additions to our JOB OFFICE which will enable to get up our work in a style that cannot fail to please.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, BLANKS, BALL TICKETS, BILLS, POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, &c., &c., will be printed on fine white or fancy paper, with Black, Blue, or Red Ink, on short notice. We are determined to use all means within our power to please those who favor us with their patronage.

The usual formula "a large and enthusiastic meeting" was literally true of the Railroad Meeting at Lebanon, which we had the pleasure of attending last Saturday. The people of Marion are aroused to the importance of availing themselves of the advantages of their geographical position on the natural route for the great Central Railroad which will connect Cincinnati, Maysville and Lexington with Nashville, and form part of the most direct line of railway between the Eastern cities and New Orleans. The distance from Danville to Lebanon is about twenty seven miles of which fourteen are already provided for. The vote of the people of Boyle in favor of a county subscription to the Lexington and Danville Railroad was on condition that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars should be appropriated to an extension of that road to the western boundary of Boyle county, which, with the private subscriptions that can be easily procured along the line, would carry the road to a point only thirteen miles from Lebanon. The people of Marion are evidently determined to have a railroad communication with the great markets of the country. Their lands are rich; immense quantities of produce and live stock are raised, and a great deal more could be raised, and would be, if they had the means of cheap and speedy transportation, and they are becoming thoroughly aware of the advantages of their position on one of the great interior thoroughfares of travel and trade between the commercial cities on the Atlantic seaboard and the staple producing States of the Southwest.

That the road from Lexington to Nashville will be made is just as certain as anything can be made that is not yet actually realized. For our own part we are in favor of a liberal and comprehensive system of railroads which will develop the resources of Kentucky and make her the great, flourishing and proud commonwealth that Nature and Nature's God intended she should be, and we utterly disdain the dog in the manger policy on this or any other subject. At the same time we are perfectly satisfied that the interests of our own county will not in the slightest degree be compromised by the success of the movement east of us, but on the contrary be promoted by it, and we are ready to do battle for her again as we have done heretofore, whenever the time for action arrives.

We are glad to see that Mr. Underwood in the Senate of the United States has moved to amend a bill granting lands to Iowa for railroads, so as to secure to the older States a just proportion of the public domain. There is no sense or justice in granting to Illinois and other States millions of acres for their own exclusive benefit, while Virginia, which gave those lands to the nation, and Kentucky, which conquered them from the savage, derive no advantage from them, and are compelled to build roads and support schools out of the resources of their own citizens, diminished so, as they have been, by the inducements held out to emigration by the land policy of the General Government. It is time that a more equitable system of disposing of the public lands or their proceeds were adopted and we hope the movement of Mr. Underwood will be fully sustained.

Blankets for sale at this Office at 50 cents per quire.

## Communications.

### RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Marion County held in the Court House in Lebanon on Saturday, the 7th of Feb. 1852, to take into consideration the contemplated Rail Road from Lexington to Nashville, Col. Thos. J. Nash was called to the chair, and E. F. SHACKLEFORD was appointed Secretary.

A committee, consisting of John P. Reed, John S. Medley, Dan'l Everhart, M. J. Cecil, having been appointed to draft resolutions retired for that purpose, and during their absence James D. Nourse and Dr. R. C. Palmer being called upon, addressed the audience in behalf of the proposed Rail Road. The Chairman, Col. Nash, then made a few remarks, explaining his course in the legislature in respect to the charter and avowing himself warmly in favor of the road and a county subscription to the same.

The following resolutions were then reported by the committee through Mr. Jno. P. Reed and were adopted by an overwhelming and enthusiastic vote.

Resolved, That we warmly approve the project of constructing a continuous line of Rail Road from Lexington to Nashville through Danville forming an important part of the great central line of railway communication between the eastern cities and New Orleans.

Resolved, That by far the most practicable and in all respects the best route for said Rail Road lies through the County of Marion.

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to promote the construction of said Rail Road by liberal subscriptions of stock, and also by using our influence in favor of the passage of the bill in the County to the amount of \$300,000, if necessary.

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to promote said Road on condition that it passes centrally through our County or as much so as practicable for such a work.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to the Convention at Nashville, and that we raise money to pay necessary expenses for executing the foregoing resolutions.

DELEGATES.  
Dan'l Everhart, Col. Thos. J. Nash, Dr. J. Lancaster, B. N. Penick, Jas. Schoaling, B. Spalding, John P. Reed, Rob't O'Bryan, Jos. M. Bowman, John S. Medley, Hon. M. J. Cecil, Dr. Jas. H. Tucker, James Dever, Wm. H. Hawkins, Stephen F. Blanford.

Resolved, That the vote for taking stock in said Road be taken on the first Monday in June.

It was moved by John S. Medley that it be recommended by this meeting that a vote of the people of Marion be taken at some convenient day on the question of issuing bonds of the County for the amount mentioned in the foregoing resolutions.

This was adopted unanimously and on motion of Jno. P. Reed the 1st Monday of June was fixed upon for holding said election.

On motion of John P. Reed it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Bardstown Herald, Louisville Mercury, Lexington Observer and Statesman, Danville Tribune, Harrodsburg Pioneer, Maysville Eagle, and the Louisville Journal, Courier and Democrat and the papers of Cincinnati and Nashville be requested to copy or notice the same.

THOS. J. NASH, Pres't.  
ELIAS F. SHACKLEFORD, Sec'y.

### THE LOUISVILLE RAIL ROAD.

Below we publish the proceedings of a spirited meeting of the citizens of Monroe county, Kentucky, proposing to hold a Convention of the various counties in Tennessee and Kentucky, at Glasgow on the line of the upper route, at Lexington, upon the 4th Monday in March next.

At a meeting of a large portion of the citizens of Monroe county, Kentucky, at the 26th day of January, 1852, (it being County Court day) Col. Radford Maxey, was appointed President of said meeting, and P. H. Leslie, Esq., was appointed secretary thereof, when the following resolutions were presented, to wit:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, upon what is called the upper route, and that we propose a meeting of Delegates from the counties of Davidson, Sumner, Smith and Macon in Tennessee, and Boone, Butler, Lawrence, Hart, Boone, Allen, Monroe, Cumberland, Clinton, Green A. Smith, Taylor and Jefferson counties in Kentucky, on the 4th Monday in February, in Glasgow, to take into consideration the promotion of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad upon the upper route, and that said delegates be requested to prepare themselves before coming to said meeting or Convention, to report to the same, the Agricultural products of their respective counties, such as Tobacco, grain, &c., and also the condition of their lands, including every article for market, and to say, also, what amount, if any, they believe their counties will contribute to the building of the said Road.

Resolved Further, That John G. Rogers and Joseph H. Lewis, are hereby appointed a committee to inform the people of the counties of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Larue, Hart, Barren, Taylor, Green, Adams, Clinton and Cumberland, in Tennessee, and Boone, Butler, Lawrence, Hart, Boone, Allen, Monroe, Cumberland, Clinton, Green A. Smith, Taylor and Jefferson counties in Kentucky, on the 4th Monday in February, in Glasgow, to take into consideration the promotion of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad upon the upper route, and that said delegates be requested to prepare themselves before coming to said meeting or Convention, to report to the same, the Agricultural products of their respective counties, such as Tobacco, grain, &c., and also the condition of their lands, including every article for market, and to say, also, what amount, if any, they believe their counties will contribute to the building of the said Road.

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## Layard, the Traveller, and the Mechanic.

On the 17th of last month, the Mechanics' Association of Northampton, Eng., had an annual soiree to commemorate the opening of their new buildings. No less than 800 persons were present, and, among a host of celebrated men, there stood Layard and the renowned traveller. He made a most interesting speech. He said:—Those who, like himself, had been absent for some years from his native country, were deeply impressed with the great change that had taken place, and was still taking place, in the moral, social, and political characteristics of England. He was proud to say that that change was all for the better and not for the worse. It was a change which was visible in every department of English society, visible alike in the mansion and the cottage—and, above all, visible—and he thought that was its great result—in the better feelings which existed among the different classes of the community. That progress he would find attribute to the diffusion of education throughout the country, and especially among the humbler orders, by means chiefly of the formation of institutions and societies such as the one of which they were members. The people of this country had a great social question to determine, and one which they should solve as soon and as fully as possible. They had given the very best education to all classes of the community, and those whom they had so educated and taught to thirst after knowledge and to love it, were now attaining that position in which they demanded the gratification of that love. The question, then, was, how were they to do it? Was that passion for knowledge to be turned to the advantage and benefit of the community, or to its injury and detriment? The answer to that question was to be found in such institutions as that whose members he had then the honor to address. Such institutions were and should be self-supporting and self-regulating, but they should also receive to as great an extent as possible the sympathy and assistance of all those who, by their talents, their acquirements, their fortunes, or their influence, could give them substantial and beneficial aid. He would say one word more.—He would extend the operation of those institutions as much as possible.—Whilst enabling them to convey knowledge to the people of all classes, he would also aim at making them, if possible, the means of improving and elevating their taste. Whilst collecting libraries he would store those institutions with works of art, with models of the finest sculptures, and copies of the greatest masters. The Greeks, who, above all other nations, understood the influence of the beautiful, not only in the happiness of mankind, but in the regulation of society, rightly appreciated the influence of art on the community.

For himself he looked anxiously for the time when some small part of the tens of thousands of pounds annually spent in the pursuit of war and the repression of crime, would be given to the diffusion of art, which, he believed, would do far more than any other thing to prevent slaughter and repress crime. A vulgar prejudice had long prevailed in this country, that its laboring class had no taste for the beautiful, and that if they had free access to the exhibition of works of art they would destroy them. He thought that one at least of the many results of the Great Exhibition had been to explode that vulgar error. He might mention, whilst talking on that subject, that during the time the Crystal Palace was open, no less than 3,000,000 of persons, by far the greater part of whom might be presumed to belong to the lower classes, had access to the British Museum, and in the whole of that period not one single accident of any kind took place, nor was any misdemeanor committed in the institution in consequence of the admission of that vast mass of visitors. (Cheers.) He said that it was a great fact. He himself had the honor—and he did think it was an honor—to conduct over the British Museum two hundred working men from the mines, who came to London to see the Exhibition, and the interest which that body of men evinced in the works which there came under their inspection was to him, above all things, gratifying and promising.

He was about going to regions where there were no mechanics' institutes.—Those men however, wandered among the remains of great cities, the existence of which indicated a state of civilization which equalled, if it did not excel, our own. That was a solemn reflection. In speaking of the ruins of Babylon or Assyria, they must not picture to themselves temples and monuments such as were to be seen in Italy. Those ruins, on the contrary, consisted of vast mounds of earth, something like the ancient barrows to be found in this country, and some of them were as much as 3,000 yards in length, and occupied many square acres of ground. Those vast mounds were literally the heaps to which the prophet Isaiah referred, when speaking of the ultimate fate of those cities which were, in his days, as flourishing, as great, and as populous as our own London was at present. The words which the prophet used in speaking of Nineveh in particular had literally been fulfilled, so much so that if he (Mr. Layard) wished to convey to them a correct idea of the present state of the ruins of Babylon and Assyria, he could not do so to greater advantage than by quoting the very words prophetically employed in the Holy Scriptures. (Hear, hear.)—Those heaps had been objects of great and melancholy interest to the traveller. The mode of construction employed in those edifices accounted for the present state of their ruins. They were chiefly erected in the midst of great plains, where the want of stone rendered solid masonry exceedingly difficult and expensive. The consequence was, that the builders were driven to the use of mud and it, the erection of those palaces, mixing it up with chopped straw, and making it into bricks, which they dried in the sun. Those

temples were used as great national records. Upon these walls the people of those days engraved the history of their national exploits. The art of printing being unknown, they were compelled to record their history on the walls of their public edifices. With that view the lower stories of those edifices were built of alabaster, a substance exceedingly well calculated to perpetuate the pictorial representations of their great national events, and the explanatory descriptions with which they were accompanied. The upper parts of the building were constructed entirely of the sun-dried bricks which he had described, and the consequence was, that when in the lapse of time the materials of the upper stories decayed, they eventually fell in and buried in their debris the imperishable memorials beneath. So soon as the sun-dried bricks, which had once formed part of the masonry, were exposed to the atmosphere, they returned to their original state, which was nothing but earth; and thus those heaps of ruins became covered with a kind of soil susceptible of various kinds of cultivation adapted to the wants of the population.—That would explain to them the state of those ruins, and would also account for the excellent preservation of monuments which were found beneath them. Excavation at last established the existence of these monuments; and the meeting might conceive the gratification and pleasure he experienced when, on the verge of reaching a magnificent specimen of ancient art, which showed him that he had at last found one of the monuments of the people for whose remains he had instituted a search. [The enterprising traveler and antiquary then gave an interesting account of the means taken by Colonel Rawlinson and himself to decipher the trilingual inscriptions, &c., found on the beautiful labyrinthine chambers discovered among the ruins.] The result of those discoveries had been completely to silence the common remark that there was no human confirmation of many of the historic facts related in the Bible. They possessed now a valuable collection of contemporary records, executed at the time when many of the most important events mentioned in the Scriptures were performed, described by those who were actors in those events, and completely tallying with the facts described by the sacred historians. In conclusion they would allow him to say he was convinced that institutions like that with which they were identified, tended more than any other to advance the progress of human knowledge among all the classes of the community, and therefore it was that he felt proud to be called on to move the resolution which had been put into his hands.—That the best result had arisen from the formation of mechanics' institutes, is shown by their tendency to soften the inequalities of condition, by the influence they lend to harmonize discordant opinions, and by their assistance unite together the great family of mankind in the bonds of mutual confidence and love.

### Great Britain and Hungary.

The New York Commercial Advertiser gives an interesting summary of the official correspondence between the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the British minister at Vienna, during the progress of the Hungarian struggle. By this it appears that on the 25th of August, 1849, the Austrian minister presented to the Turkish cabinet a strong official note demanding the extradition of all the refugees, Poles and Hungarians, without distinction between political and criminal offences, and that the Russian envoy seconded the demand, urging that his government was dissatisfied with the conduct of the Turkish cabinet. This being announced by Sir Stratford Canning to Lord Palmerston, the latter replied, under date of September 24th, that the 15th article of the treaty of Belgrade, under which the extradition was claimed, did not require them to be delivered up to Austria, and that the most that could be demanded was that they should not be permitted to reside permanently in the Turkish empire. This article is translated thus:

Article 15. Henceforth asylum and refuge shall no longer be afforded to evil doers; but each of the contracting parties shall be compelled to punish people of this description, as also robbers and brigands, even when subjects of the other party.

This, Lord Palmerston remarks, could not be strained to construe it to apply to the officers and soldiers of the Hungarian armies who have been fighting for the constitutional rights of Hungary against the armies of Russia and Austria. The French Minister took the same view, and thus sustained, Turkey resisted the demand. But this correspondence also shows that Great Britain not only sustained Turkey by declaration, but promised to do so by arms if necessary. Count Sturmer, the Austrian Minister at Constantinople, and M. de Tietoff, the Russian Envoy, went so far as to declare that the escape of a single refugee would, in the estimation of their Governments, constitute a *casus belli*. Subsequently, Count Sturmer found it necessary or convenient to adopt another tone, and denied having used the expression.

Correspondence soon followed respecting the kind and extent of the support Great Britain would jointly with France, afford to Turkey, if the Sultan remained firm in his purpose of affording shelter to the refugees. On the 6th of October, 1849, Lord Palmerston distinctly advised Sir S. Canning that in contemplation of the results which might follow the Sultan's persistence in his refusal to surrender the fugitives, Great Britain would afford to the Turkish Government "the moral, and, if necessary, the material support" it required and asked, and that England would "immediately enter into communication with France in order to concert in common a course of proceeding."

Lord Bloomfield, the English Minister at St. Petersburg, Viscount Ponsonby, the resident Minister at Vienna, were on the same day advised of the determination of the English Government, as were the Lords of the Admiralty, to instruct Sir William Parker to proceed at "once to the neighborhood of the Dardanelles, in order to take his squadron up to Constantinople, should he be invited by the Sultan, through Sir S. Canning." He was also instructed to take on board one of his vessels, and remove to any place agreed upon, any of the refugees whom Turkey might wish to assist in escaping from her territory.

In an interview of the British envoy with the Russian Premier, at St. Petersburg, the despatch in question being read to Count Nesselrode, he was silent for some time, and then denied that Russia desired a pretext for making war upon Turkey; that "she was very glad to have got out of one war, and had no wish or inclination to enter into another with the Turkish Empire, the existence and stability of which she was most anxious to support;" that "Russia wished above all things to live on good terms with her neighbors, but that she could not submit to have her frontier kept in a continual state of agitation by the numerous adventures, subjects of the Emperor, who had established themselves in the Ottoman dominions."

### MARRIAGE AND MARRIED LIFE.

From *THE MARVELS* "Reveries of an Old Maid," just from the Press of DEWITT & DAVENPORT, New York.

### HUSBAND AND WIFE.

We come now to treat, more particularly, of Husband and Wife, and shall inquire, first, how marriages may be made, which will be interesting to lovers; secondly, how marriages may be dissolved, which will be interesting to happy couples; and lastly, what are the legal effects of marriage, which will be interesting to those who have extravagant wives, for whose debts the husbands are liable.

To make a marriage, three things are required: first, that the parties will marry; secondly, that they can; and thirdly, that they do; though to us it seems that if they do, it matters little whether they will, and that if they will, it is of little consequence whether they can; for if they do and will, they must; because where there is a will there is a way, and therefore they can if they choose; and if they don't, it is because they won't, which brings us to the conclusion; and if they do it is absurd to speculate upon whether they will or can marry.

It has been laid down very clearly in the books, that in general all persons are able to marry, unless they are unable, and the fine old constitutional maxim, that "a man may not marry his grandmother," ought to be written in letters of gold over every domestic hearth in the nation. There are some legal disabilities to a marriage, such, for example, as the slight impediment of being married already; and one or two other obstacles, which are too well known to require dwelling on.

If a father's heart should happen to be particularly flinty, a child under age has no remedy; but a strong-hearted guardian may be macadamized by the Court of Chancery; that is to say, a marriage to which he objects may be ordered to take place, in spite of him. Another incapacity is want of sense in either of the parties; but if want of sense really prevented a marriage from taking place, there would be an end to half the matches that are entered into.

Divorce is a luxury confined only to those who can afford to pay for it; and a husband is compelled to allow money—called alimony—to the wife he seeks to be divorced from. Marriages, it is said, are made in Heaven. We are extremely sorry for it, for very many of the alliances reflect no great credit on the place.

A husband and wife are one in law—though there is often anything but unity in other matters. A man cannot enter into a legal agreement with his wife, but they often enter into disagreements which are thoroughly mutual. If the wife be in debt before marriage, the husband, in making love to the lady, has been actually courting the cognovits she may have entered into; and if the wife be under an obligation for which she might be legally sued, the husband finds himself the victim of an unfortunate attachment. A wife cannot be prosecuted without the husband, unless he is dead in law; and Law is really enough to be the death of any one. A husband or a wife cannot be witness for or against one another, though a wife sometimes gives evidence of the bad taste of the husband in selecting her.

When taking the leap through the wedding ring, how seldom do we ascertain that the blanket of wedded existence is held tight on the other side!

## THE HERALD.

**BARDSTOWN:**  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1852

All Communications addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.  
Single copies of the HERALD for sale at the Office. Price, 5 cents.

**TERMS.**  
Per annum, in advance, \$1 50  
Six months, " " " 1 00  
Three copies, in advance, " 50

**TO CLUBS.**  
Of 10 the HERALD will be sent for \$15.00 per copy.  
Of 20 " " " " " 30.00  
Of 50 " " " " " 75.00  
The money must always accompany the names of Club subscribers.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion, 50 cts.  
Each subsequent insertion, 25 cts.  
One square three months, \$1.00  
" six " " " 1.50  
" twelve " " " 2.00  
Half " " " " 1.00  
" one year, " " " 3.00  
One column, one insertion, \$2.00  
Per annum, per column, \$10.00  
Transient Advertisers will be required to pay in advance. When an Advertisement is handed in the number of times it is to be inserted must be stated, if not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered out, and charged accordingly.  
Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing not exceeding once in three weeks.  
We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all—and that all who advertise will be in accordance with our requirements. Instead of trying for hours to lower our prices. The Foreman of the Office has no time to spend in bargaining. This is without respect to persons; we have no distinction to do work cheaper for a close-fisted customer than for our liberal patrons, who are willing to take the HERALD for an extensive circulation, and as loyal a subject of Queen Victoria, as when he threw the glass of wine in the Cuban circle's face. I don't know what has become of Dupont; and, to tell the truth, I don't much care. Lieutenant Arguella has attained the rank of major; at least, I suppose he must be the Major Arguella officially reported to be slightly wounded in the Lopez expedition. And I, also, am pretty well, now, thank you!

## JOB PRINTING.

We have, since the expiration of the first volume of our paper, made several necessary and handsome additions to our JOB OFFICE which will enable to get up our work in a style that cannot fail to please.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, BLANKS, BALL TICKETS, BILLS, POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, &c., &c., will be printed on fine white or fancy paper, with Black, Blue, or Red Ink, on short notice. We are determined to use all means within our power to please those who favor us with their patronage.

The usual formula "a large and enthusiastic meeting" was literally true of the Railroad Meeting at Lebanon, which we had the pleasure of attending last Saturday. The people of Marion are aroused to the importance of availing themselves of the advantages of their geographical position on the natural route for the great Central Railroad which will connect Cincinnati, Maysville and Lexington with Nashville, and form part of the most direct line of railway between the Eastern cities and New Orleans. The distance from Danville to Lebanon is about twenty seven miles of which fourteen are already provided for. The vote of the people of Boyle in favor of a county subscription to the Lexington and Danville Railroad was on condition that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars should be appropriated to an extension of that road to the western boundary of Boyle county, which, with the private subscriptions that can be easily procured along the line, would carry the road to a point only thirteen miles from Lebanon. The people of Marion are evidently determined to have a railroad communication with the great markets of the country. Their lands are rich; immense quantities of produce and live stock are raised, and a great deal more could be raised, and would be, if they had the means of cheap and speedy transportation, and they are becoming thoroughly aware of the advantages of their position on one of the great interior thoroughfares of travel and trade between the commercial cities on the Atlantic seaboard and the staple producing States of the Southwest.

That the road from Lexington to Nashville will be made is just as certain as anything can be made that is not yet actually realized. For our own part we are in favor of a liberal and comprehensive system of railroads which will develop the resources of Kentucky and make her the great, flourishing and proud commonwealth that Nature and Nature's God intended she should be, and we utterly disdain the dog in the manger policy on this or any other subject. At the same time we are perfectly satisfied that the interests of our own county will not in the slightest degree be compromised by the success of the movement east of us, but on the contrary be promoted by it, and we are ready to do battle for her again as we have done heretofore



The whig papers of Philadelphia propose that the Whig National Convention meet in that city.

The February number of the International Magazine, published by Stringer and Townsend, New York, contains as usual a great amount and variety of literary and miscellaneous reading. Its cheapness is astonishing.

As a sample of the qualifications of the mass of the French people for the exercise of political power it was stated by Kossuth in his interview with Mr. Clay, that at the first election of Louis Napoleon many of the voters supposed that the old emperor was alive and in prison and that their suffrages were required to get him out. Has Kossuth any assurance that the seven millions of Slavonians in Hungary who, by the universal suffrage which he has always been in favor of extending to them, would be able to control the government, are any better qualified than the great body of the French people. The Magyar minority in Hungary have had some experience in constitutional government, the Slavonians none worth mentioning.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of the Livery Stable of John Payne & Co., on Arch street. We have seldom seen in any city of the Union a more extensive or commodious and nowhere a better regulated establishment.

The examination of the Bardstown Collegiate Institute under the care of Mr. Bliss, took place last Thursday and Friday. We regret that it was out of our power to attend, but we learn that the pupils acquitted themselves generally to their own credit and that of their instructors. The school we hope will continue to enjoy an extensive patronage.

ACCIDENT AT THE BIG TUNNEL.—After a labor of three years, day and night, in the mountain of rock on the Big Tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, the parties from East and West met, a few days since. The gang of hands on the West, being nearer those on the East than they supposed, within 8 feet, made a strong blast, which produced fearful and fatal consequences.—The explosion broke through, killing one man, and wounding 8, some mortally. Of the 11 men at work on the east side—but two escaped unhurt!

We invite attention to the card of Prof. CARLEY. We find the following flattering notice of his qualifications as a teacher of Penmanship, in the Tenth Legion published at Gallatin Tennessee:

PENMANSHIP!—Mr. Carley has consented to teach another class in this place. We have seen specimens of the improvement of some of his first class, which testify to the ability of Mr. Carley to improve the writing of any one. We would advise our young ladies and gentlemen to avail themselves of his teaching.

Mr. Anthony has on hand in one of Mr. I. C. Mattingly's store rooms a very excellent and large stock of New Goods, which consists of Calicos, Cottons, Hearth Rugs, &c., also a splendid Piano. These articles will be sold to-day at auction. Mr. A. says he is going to sell any low, that all you have to do is to set your own price, pay the money, and take the goods.

Messrs. T. & D. Glesner call upon our subscribers through our advertising columns, to come and see their splendid stock of Carriages, Barouches and Buggies. We have seen their work and as far as our judgment extends we pronounce it hard to beat. Those wanting any article in their line would do well to give them a call.

#### ELECTION.

There will be an election held at the Court-house in Bardstown, on the 21st day of February instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing three Trustees to superintend a Common School about being organized in said Town upon the District system, where all widows having children are entitled to vote with the free male inhabitants within the District.

PHIL. C. SLAUGHTER,  
Com'r. of Com. School for N. C.

The sentiment of the Whigs of this country, so far as we can learn, is very strongly in favor of the nomination of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency and Mr. Crittenden for the Vice Presidency.

#### LONDON CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1852.

The Ministerial crisis, the great strike of English mechanics, and an awful catastrophe at sea, are the three leading topics of the week. In the political horizon no important changes have taken place, although all the signs of the times indicate the near approach of a severe storm. Napoleonocracy is triumphant throughout France, as it will no doubt continue to be till some time after the new Constitution is promulgated, and the people discover the small share of real liberty which will be their portion in the new order of things. The present state of affairs in France is a kind of lull in the great war of classes. The middle and upper classes, it is declared, have neither the courage nor the arms to vindicate the national liberty; and the people feel that the task is delegated to them, and they will commence it, sooner or later, in despite of a legion of "cocked hats, cannons, jailers, senators and serviles."

The new political year promises to be more important than any one which has preceded it for a long time. Sudden and violent changes in governments are expected to succeed each other as rapidly as they did in '48. The struggle will be a desperate one between absolutism and democracy. The peoples of Europe will, as Kossuth has frequently told you, strike together for our common cause. The grand demonstrations in America for Kossuth have given fresh encouragement to all the friends of liberty here. Austria, Russia and Prussia, meantime, are preparing to meet their enemies. Austria has already suspended the charter granted in '49, and has resolved to crush all signs of individual liberty. She has destroyed the freedom of municipal government—she has prohibited the publicity of legal proceedings—she has abolished trial by jury—everything, in short, which was guaranteed in '49 has been swept away, and everything which Austria lost in '48 has been recovered. Russia and Prussia continue to arm.—England stands aloof, and although she is completely isolated from the other great powers, she will be forced to take a prominent part in the forthcoming great struggle; but that part will be taken against France.

The organ of Printing-house Square has given timely warning to the Government. Only yesterday that able journal startled the public by showing the defenceless position of England, and by stating that Louis Napoleon could, if he chose, repeat the feat of William the Conqueror by a successful invasion of this country; that the hero of the coup d'etat of December could, if he pleased, follow it up by an equally crafty coup d'etat against perfide Albion! The Times complains that England is not in a condition for war, because she has outlived the military spirit of the earlier years of this century—because she takes no care of her fortifications or the equipment of her troops—because her seamen and gunners are trained and dismissed to enter the service of foreign nations—because ten thousand of her best troops are sent to make war upon the savages—because she views without apprehension an enormous military power besides her, assuming a position which renders foreign war almost a necessity—because she relies on her insular position, which protected her against Napoleon the Great, although science has bridged over the channel for Napoleon the Little. The British Government are, however, making preparations to receive Louis the Little! The hero of Waterloo is directing these preparations. It is a well-known fact that the Duke of Wellington has lately been in daily communication with Sir John Burgoyne, Inspector General of Fortifications, and their deliberations have been directed to the best means of protecting the metropolis and the coast, in case of an invasion. It is said that the result of their interviews was the determination to form around London several military camps, and eligible situations will be selected on the Kent and Essex banks of the Thames. Orders have already been given to place Sheerness in a proper state of defence, and have ample supplies of ammunition and warlike stores kept in a constant state of readiness at the fortifications. The greatest activity prevails at the Tower and other important depots.—The army and navy services are to be greatly augmented. If one may judge from present appearances, England will be prepared to meet any enemy, either on the land or on the sea.

The Ministerial crisis is not yet at end. The Russell coup d'etat has left the Premier without a friend. The Ministry remain only nominally in office. Lord John Russell has been actively engaged for two weeks in unsuccessful attempts to construct a new Cabinet. The Mar-

quis of Lansdowne and the Greys have, it is reported, refused to hold office any longer; and it is known that Lord John has applied to Sir James Graham, the Duke of Newcastle, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, and two or three other eminent men to join the Ministry; but Lord John's conditions are so severe that they have all refused to hold office with the Premier.

Rumors of ministerial combinations travel rapidly every day, but it is useless to repeat them. To-morrow, or early next week, we shall know how the Russell Cabinet stands. Lord Palmerston was dismissed to gratify the Court of Vienna; and it is expected that Lord John went to Windsor Castle last Monday, and had an audience of her Majesty. He reported the difficulties which surrounded him, and informed the Queen that he had been compelled to make certain changes in the Cabinet.—He returned to town, and sent for the leaders of the Peelite party. The Duke of Newcastle, on the following day, went to Windsor, and the Hon. Sidney Herbert came to London immediately. The rapid movements of such persons at such an important period caused rumors of every kind to circulate at the West-end clubs.

The loss of the West India Co.'s new and splendid steamer Amazon, by fire, on Sunday last, involving the loss of one hundred and fifteen lives, is an appalling catastrophe and has caused widespread gloom. Last Friday the magnificent steamer left the waters of Southampton amidst the cheers of a vast number of spectators;—in a few short hours, and in the darkness of night, one hundred and sixty-one human beings found themselves enveloped on all sides by sheets of terrific flames! Only forty-six providentially escaped—the remainder perished! The particulars of this awful disaster will have reached you by the telegraph in advance of this letter. The Amazon was of 2000 tons burthen, and her engines of 800 horse power. Her owners have been singularly unfortunate since they commenced running their steamers, about ten years ago. Eight of their steamships have been destroyed by casualties at sea.—One hundred and fifty lives were lost by the wrecks of the Solway and the Tweed. The new steamer Demerara was recently stranded in the river Avon, near Bristol, and now the Amazon is entirely destroyed. She cost £100,000, but the total loss to the Company will be double that sum, as there was no insurance on the vessel or her cargo. The Company have always had a reserved fund derived from their annual profits, for the purpose of insuring their own steamers.

The formidable strike so long threatened and expected by the English operative engineers, machinists, and all mechanics hitherto employed in the great engineering establishments of this country, has already actually commenced. The employers refuse to accede to the demands of their workmen to abolish piece-work and overtime, and to-morrow, the 10th, all their establishments will be entirely closed. It is easy to see what a vast amount of misery this movement will cause; but it is a hard case when the innocent suffer equally with their guilty companions. Thirty thousand first-class workmen will, from this date, be idlers in the metropolis and in the provincial towns. Operatives in other branches of manufactures also threaten to strike and join the Amalgamated Society. From the funds of this society it is proposed to open establishments for self-employment, without the intervention of masters; but such a system cannot last.—Arbitration will probably finally be resorted to for the settlement of the present dispute.

Among the passengers lost by the destruction of the Amazon is Mr. Eliot Warburton, the author of "The Crescent and the Cross." He was deputed by the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company to come to a friendly understanding with the tribes of Indians who inhabit the Isthmus of Darien. He intended to travel in North and South America, and collect valuable information for a new work on America. The last work from Mr. Warburton's pen is entitled "Darien; or the Merchant Prince," and is highly praised by the leading critics. The "Crescent" has gone through eight editions. The literary world have sustained a great loss in the melancholy fate of Eliot Warburton.

The protectionists are rejoicing over the decrease in the last revenue returns, as they attribute this decrease to the system of free trade, which they contend is ruining the country. On the quarter there is a decrease of £713,547, and on the year of £527,047. The deficit under the head of Taxes is £737,131, and under that of Customs, it is £27,193, and under that of Excise, £162,950. But under the two heads, Post-office and Crown Lands, there is an increase of about £100,000.

Mr. Pusey has prepared an elaborate report on the agricultural implement department of the Great Exhibition. In this report full credit is given to several American machines. Mr. Pusey shows that by recent improvements made in farming machinery, the agriculturalist will be able to make a reduction of 10s. sterling per quarter in the price of wheat.

The rumored immediate return of Kossuth to England has given rise to another rumor, that the French government intend to propose to the other powers of Europe, and especially to Austria, to unite in demanding of England not to grant an asylum to Kossuth. Lord Palmerston would of course have to reject such a proposition, but Lord Granville may not do so.

Much surprise is expressed in the city that scarcely any news is received in London by the submarine telegraph. Intelligence, amounting to three or six lines, is transmitted daily, but the correspondents of the London daily journals would send columns of news if the French government permitted them to do so.

Attend the Auction to-day.

We were not a little startled at finding in the last number of the International Magazine the following paragraph. We thought our bantering was dead and buried and had become quite resigned to its supposed fate.

The Modern Belle.  
Extract from Mr. Saxe's Poem, read at the Manchester, N. H., Fair.

The daughter sits in the parlor,  
And looks in her easy chair;  
She's clad in her silks and satins,  
And jewels are in her hair—  
She winks and giggles and stammers,  
And simpers and giggles and winks,  
And though she talks but a little,  
'Tis vastly more than she thinks.

Her father goes clad in his russet,  
And ragged and seedy at that—  
His coat is all out at the elbow,  
He wears a most shocking hat,  
He's hoarding and saving his shillings,  
So carefully day by day,  
While she on her beaux and puddles,  
Is throwing them all away.

She lies a-bed in the morning,  
'Till nearly the hour of noon;  
Then comes down snuffing and snarling,  
Because she was called so soon,  
Her hair is still in the papers,  
Her cheeks still dabbled with paint,  
Remains of her last night's blushes,  
Before she intended to faint.

She darts upon men unawaken,  
And men with "the dawning hair;"  
She's eloquent over moustaches,  
They give such a foreign air,  
She talks of Italian music,  
And falls in love with the moon,  
And tho' but a mouse should meet her,  
She sinks away in a swoon.

Her feet are so very little,  
Her hands are so very white,  
Her jewels are so very heavy,  
And her head is so very light;  
Her color is made of cosmetics,  
Though this she never will own,  
Her body's made mostly of cotton,  
Her heart's made wholly of stone.

She falls in love with a fellow,  
Who swells with a foreign air—  
He marries her for her money,  
She marries him for his hair;  
One of the very best matches—  
Both are well matched in life,  
She's got a fool for her husband,  
He's got a fool for his wife.

#### JOHN JONES.

BY BEN. WILLIAMS.

AIR—"Ben Bolt."

Don't you remember lame Sally, John Jones?

Lame Sally, whose nose was so brown?

Who look'd like a clam, if you gave her a smile,

And went into fits, at your frown?

In the old goose pond in the orchard, John Jones.

Where the goslings are learning to swim,

Lame Sally went fishing, one wet, windy day,

And by a mistake, tumbled in.

Under old Sim's brush fence, John Jones,

That winds at the foot of the hill,

Together we've seen the old camel go round,

Grinding dirt at Appleton's mill.

The mill wheel is oren wood now, John Jones,

The rafters fell on to a cow;

And the weasels and rats that crawl round,

As you gaze,

Are lords of the cider-mill, now,

Do you mind the pig-pen of logs, John Jones,

Which stood on the path to the barn?

And the shirt-button tree, where they grew on the bough,

Which we sowed on our jackets with yarn?

The pig-pen has gone to decay, John Jones,

The lightning the tree overcame;

And down where the onions and carrots once grew,

Grow thistles as big as your thumb.

Don't you remember the school, John Jones?

And the master who wore the old wig?

And the shady nook by the crook of the brook,

Where we played with Aunt Catherine's pig?

Mice live in the master's wig, John Jones;

The brook with the crook is now dry;

And the boys and the girls that were play-mates, then,

Have all gone 'way out to Wisconsin!

There's a change in the things I loved, John Jones—

They have changed from the good to the bad;

And I feel in my stomach, to tell you the truth,

I'd like to go home to my dad.

Twelve months—twenty—have passed, John Jones,

Since I knock'd off your nose with a rail;

And yet, I believe, I'm your only true friend,

John Jones of the Hurricane Gale?

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. In cases of Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, their power is not excelled, if equalled, by any other known preparation, as the cures attest, in many cases, after the most celebrated physicians had failed.—We can conscientiously recommend this medicine; as being what it is represented and urge our readers who are afflicted to procure a bottle and they will be convinced of the truth we assert.

MARRIED,  
By Rev. J. V. Cosby, on Tuesday the 3rd inst., Mr. JOHN L. TALBOTT, to Miss MARY J. GRAY.

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Her hands are so very white,  
Her jewels are so very heavy,  
And her head is so very light;  
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Her body's made mostly of cotton,  
Her heart's made wholly of stone.

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The pig-pen has gone to decay, John Jones,

The lightning the tree overcame;

And down where the onions and carrots once grew,

Grow thistles as big as your thumb.

Don't you remember the school, John Jones?

And the master who wore the old wig?

And the shady nook by the crook of the brook,

Where we played with Aunt Catherine's pig?

Mice live in the master's wig, John Jones;

The brook with the crook is now dry;

And the boys and the girls that were play-mates, then,

Have all gone 'way out to Wisconsin!

There's a change in the things I loved, John Jones—

They have changed from the good to the bad;

And I feel in my stomach, to tell you the truth,

I'd like to go home to my dad.

Twelve months—twenty—have passed, John Jones,

Since I knock'd off your nose with a rail;

And yet, I believe, I'm your only true friend,

John Jones of the Hurricane Gale?

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. In cases of Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, their power is not excelled, if equalled, by any other known preparation, as the cures attest, in many cases, after the most celebrated physicians had failed.—We can conscientiously recommend this medicine; as being what it is represented and urge our readers who are afflicted to procure a bottle and they will be convinced of the truth we assert.

MARRIED,  
By Rev. J. V. Cosby, on Tuesday the 3rd inst., Mr. JOHN L. TALBOTT, to Miss MARY J. GRAY.



By Morse's Line.—N. M. Booth, op'r.

PITTSBURGH, 10th.

There are 8 feet water in the channel—river falling—it is now raining.

BALTIMORE, 10th.

Sales of 400 Bees at \$6.50 to \$7.75, Hogs \$6.50 to 7.00.

CINCINNATI, 10th.

It has been raining hard all day, the disagreeable weather checks business. 200 barrels of Flour sold at \$3.25.—Provisions are advancing, 700 barrels mess, and clear Pork at \$14 to \$14.50.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—The President and Directors of this Road have recently submitted their Fourth Annual Report. It is confidently expected that the road will be completed to the Tennessee river by the first of November next, and that by the end of the year it will be entirely finished. The sixty-one miles now finished have cost somewhat under \$12,000 a mile; the average cost of the whole one hundred and fifty-one miles will be \$15,47-6 21 per mile.

Mr. Stevenson, the President estimated the increased value of the land bordering on the road for a width of two and a half miles on each side, at \$10 per acre, or \$5,088,000 in all, with an equal gross increase for a width of five miles on each side, outside of that,—and an equal increase again for a width of ten miles outside of that,—and sets down the total increased value of land in the State, by reason of the road, at \$20,352,000. He says it is estimated that the land on five miles square, round the terminus at Nashville, has risen \$1,000,000, and for five miles square, covering Murfreesborough, nearly \$500,000.

SEARS C. WALKER, the astronomer and mathematician, well known in Philadelphia, where he formerly resided, is said to be insane. A correspondent of the Baltimore Republican, under date of the 15th, says:—"Night before last, while sitting late at his labors, Mr. Walker made a discovery by which logarithms are rendered useless in mathematical calculations. The most intense excitement followed, and he could neither sleep nor converse. He continued in this condition until yesterday at noon, when his glorious mind gave way. It is hoped that the misfortune may be temporary, but the worst is feared."

DODGING THE RESPONSIBILITY.—"Sir," said Fierface, the lawyer, to an unwilling witness, "Sir! do you say, upon your oath, that Blimpkins is a dishonest man?"

"I didn't say he was ever accused of being an honest man, did I?" replied Pipkins.

"Does the court understand you to say, Mr. Pipkins, that the plaintiff's reputation is bad?" inquired the Judge merely putting the question to keep his eyes open.

"I didn't say it was good, I reckon." "Sir!" said Fierface; "say, upon your oath, mind, upon your oath, upon your oath, you say that Blimpkins is a rogue, a villain, and a thief?"

"You say so," was Pip's reply.

"Haven't you said so?"

"Why, you've said it," said Pipkins.

"What's the use of my repeating it?"

"Sir!" thundered Fierface, the Demosthenian thunder of Thompson,

"sir, I charge you upon your sworn oath, do you or do you not say Blimpkins stole things?"

"No sir," was the cautious reply of Pipkins. "I never said Blimpkins stole things, but I do say—he's got a devil of a way of finding things that nobody lost!"

"Sir!" said Fierface, "you can retract," and the Court adjourned.

A correspondent from Turkey, of the Tribune, mentions an important circumstance. He says:—"The Czar is now the openly declared protector of the Greek Church throughout the Ottoman Empire. Greek priests are led to believe they would be better (not as men, but politically) under Russia than the Sultan, and speak freely of the good time to come, when they will be freed of Turkish oppression!—This matter is of great growing importance to the Turkish Empire, and will, doubtless, one day be the point of a great political struggle, of which Turkey will probably be the field, the goal, and the victim."

A traveler was riding on horseback near "Little Union" meeting-house, where the mud was so deep that his feet touched the "lollolol" on either hand. The struggles of the poor horse to draw his feet out of the soft clay were of course desperate, and he could not make more than a mile and a half an hour. The traveler came up with a man who was standing on the fence without coat or hat, and with a fence rail was plunging the huge mortar-bed, as though endeavoring to "sound" it.

"Why what's the matter?" exclaimed the equestrian, you seem excited and out of breath. Are you merely amusing your self? Bless ye no! said the fence-man I've lost my wagon and team somewhere a long here and I was trying to see if I could find 'em. The traveler could only give the unfortunate man his sympathy and passed on.

NOTICE.  
ALL PERSONS who have Books in their possession, belonging to the Nelson County Library, and have kept them for more than two weeks, will please return them immediately, and oblige SAM'L CARPENTER, Jr. Librarian.

REWARD.  
Ran away from the Subscriber about seven weeks ago, a Negro Man named Frank. He is about 21 years old, Copper Color, weighs about 175 pounds, heavy set, about 5 feet eight inches high, has a scar on his forehead, and has the end of his Black Frock Coat and Jeans Pants loose. The above Reward will be given if taken out of the State, and \$20 if taken in the State and lodged in any Jail so that I can get him again.

TYLER WITSON.

#### New Advertisements.

O YES! ATTENTION!!

THOSE who want a fine CARRIAGE or BUGGY, will wake up the very fellows, when they call on T. & D. Glesner, Bardstown, Ky., 3 doors North of the Baptist Church.

We have on hand at present, entirely complete, several Rockaway Carriages and light Buggies; and will continue to finish a very superior quality of every description of New Work.

ALSO—Repairing done on reasonable terms and short notice.

T. & D. GLESNER.  
Feb. 11, 1852.—dt.



## Communications.

For the Bardstown Herald.  
Individual Rights of Man.  
No. 1.

Observation of facts and rigorous induction  
Observation des faits, et induction rigoureuse  
Démonstration Historique de la Philosophie  
[sic] xix.

A contemplating Philosopher reflecting on himself, and on so many various and different beings, by which he is surrounded in this world, cannot but ask himself the question: *What am I in the Universe? How did I come into this world? And reflecting on the causes of his existence, on all those relations, which originating from his nature connect him with a great series of beings about and above himself, he derives through the observation of facts and rigorous induction that immense series of theorems, which constitute the doctrine or science of being, called Metaphysics.* By proceeding in his reflections, and by the observation of facts, he discovers within himself a faculty or power, by the activity of which he knows himself to be the cause of a great many effects, so that he is obliged to come to the conclusion, that he is a being capable of action. But if I can act, is there any rule, by which I must be guided in my operations? Is there any end, for which I must exert my activity? These are the questions which a practical Philosopher proposes to himself; and, by investigating the causes or principles of his operations, as well as the ends at which he aims in his actions, he arrives at another great series of theorems, which constitute the doctrine or science of human acts, commonly called Moral Philosophy. These human acts may be considered either simply as confined within man himself, and then the doctrine as to such acts constitutes what is called the *Science of the individual right of man*; or we may consider those human acts with respect to other human beings living together in society; and then the doctrine of them constitutes what we call the *science of the social right of man*. Let us commence with the first, that is, the individual rights, as the most simple, in order to facilitate the theory and explanation of the second, that is, the social rights, which are the most complicated and difficult.

1. Does man live in the universe to be a simple and idle spectator of nature? Has he any share in those wonderful effects, which are daily presented by the universe to the eyes of every contemplating mind? It is unquestionably true, that man in spite of himself is forced by his physical and material condition, as animal, to share with all other material beings in this world, all those vicissitudes and physical changes which are but the effects of the action and reaction existing between material and physical causes of the universe. Thus we feel that, in spite of every effort to the contrary, our sensitive faculties are acted upon by surrounding material objects, either agreeable or disagreeable, and that those sensitive faculties are also necessitated to develop their activity under the influence of surrounding material objects. Present to the eye an object, and you will see it; strike a musical instrument, and your ear will be delighted with its melody; let your body be exposed to the action of a very bitter climate, and you will shiver with cold, &c. I said that our sensitive faculties are necessitated to develop their activity under the influence and action of surrounding objects. For the full understanding of this proposition I must here explain a metaphysical truth, viz: that every sensation in man is the effect partly of our sensitive organs as animated by the human soul, partly of the influence exercised by the material objects. Let us commence with the causality exercised by the surrounding material objects. It is not the sensitive faculties alone, which are the adequate cause of our sensations. No; otherwise, how could we explain the diversity of our sensations, at least as to their objects, even with respect to the same sensitive faculty? Why do I see a man, for instance, instead of a horse, and why a horse instead of a tree? Can I find in the nature of my visual faculty, the eye, the full and adequate reason of such diversity, in the objects of my sight? No; for it is natural to my eye to be altogether indifferent to see either a man or a horse or any other visible object. What is it, then, that places my eye out of such a state of indifference, and determines it to the sight of a man rather than a horse, or of a horse rather than a tree? Nothing else but the object, which is presented to the eye. But could the eye be determined by the object, without being acted upon by the same, since there is no passion without a corresponding action? Consequently if our sensitive faculties must be acted upon by the objects, with respect to which they actuated, the objects themselves ought to act upon our sensitive faculties and influence by some causality on our sensations. Hence the philosophical axiom: *that actions are specified by their objects*, (actions spécifiques par les objets), (properly speaking, this is to be understood

with respect to the formal or specifying objects of our actions, yet it may be also applied proportionally to material objects. But there is another causality as to the sensations proceeding from our sensitive organs as animated by the human soul. To prove this, it is enough to appeal to the opinion of all those philosophers, who are willing in their inquiry after truth and wisdom to be directed by nature and reason alone, without indulging in any manner in groundless hypotheses and imaginary facts. It is a truth confirmed by the unanimous consent of all men of every age, admitting without hesitation the truth of the assertion that the human soul is the principle of life in man. Is there any one who calls it in question? What is life? Is the action or action of a being proceeding from a principle intrinsic in the being itself. Hence it is, that wherever we do not discover such actions, we do not acknowledge any life. Who did ever say that a stone, or iron lives. Yet we attribute life to trees, brutes, and men. Why not because we observe in these beings actions of a less or more perfect degree, it is true, but yet all proceeding from a principle more or less perfect intrinsic in those beings, to which we attribute life. Now, is not the human soul the only principal cause of all human actions, either sensitive or rational? Let all the Materialists endeavor as much as they please to persuade mankind of the materiality of the human soul, their efforts shall always prove unsuccessful. For either the principle of life is specifically distinct from every material substance, or each every material substance should enjoy life. This is absurd and contrary to undeniable facts; consequently in man the human soul is, and ought to be, the principal cause of all those actions in which his life consists; otherwise some effects should be admitted to exist in him without any cause, contrary to the philosophical axiom: *There is no effect without cause.* (Non datur effectus sine causa.)

2. From what we have said, it is manifest that man, as animal, in spite of himself, is obliged to share, in part at least, some of those vicissitudes and material changes which so often and, I may say, continually occur in the universe. But it is not this sphere alone of material actions of which man partakes. There is another evident fact which convinces him that he is a spontaneous as well as a free cause of a great many actions for more noble, either within or out of himself; that to this species of actions he is not forced by any necessity, and that there are many ways opened to him for the free causality of such actions. Hence another problem respecting some at least of man's actions, presents itself for solution to his reflecting mind, viz: *Is this choice as to my actions and ways to produce them, the effect only of some principle internal and intrinsic in man; or does it depend also on some external cause of man himself.* Let us consult our internal consciousness. What is the reply of this infallible oracle? That there is within each and every man an irresistible tendency to happiness, by which we are continually impelled to seek after some object, the possession of which might in some manner quench this thirst for happiness, and let us rest in its pursuit. Hence it is that as soon as some disagreeable or painful sensation torments us, such as hunger, thirst, &c., we seek immediately for food, water, or any other object perceived as proper to rid us, when possessed, of such disagreeable affections, and consequently perceived as the good proper to some of our faculties. Thus, the eye finds its good in colors, the ear in sound and melody, the imagination in those representations by which it is flattered, the understanding in those truths which enlighten it. We may then conclude, that the actions proceeding from the faculties of man have always out of man himself some object, or, by which those faculties are allured and excited to act, in order that they may come at last to the possession of that end or object. This is an undeniable fact testified by our internal consciousness, which we have to analyze, and draw from it those conclusions, which we may attain by rigorous induction. The fact offers two points to be carefully reflected upon by a philosopher, viz: *Faculties of man inclining by their actions to the possession of an object as their good; and the object itself aimed at by such operations.* Which of the two points shall be, or ought to be, the first to command the philosopher's attention; the faculties or the objects? Every one knows that without light man could not see; nay, he could not know, what it is to see. Hence, logically speaking, as to God's intellectual infinite operations, God, man's creator, had to conceive first the idea of Light, and after that of the visual organ, the Eye. For, where can you find a mechanic, who would be so foolish as to make an instrument, and afterwards determine its use, object, or end? It is the end, which has to determine a mechanic as to the quality, form, and nature of the instrument to be used for the attainment of that very same object or end. In order, then to follow the order pointed out by the nature of things, a philosopher in the analysis of the primitive fact of the human operations, has to commence with the objects at which man aims by acting; and afterwards has to examine the faculties by the acts of which he attains to the possession of those objects.

Yours,  
AN ECLECTIC PHILOSOPHER.

A celebrated English poet once advertised that he would supply "lines for any occasion." A fisherman sought him shortly after, and wanted a "line strong enough to catch a porpoise."

Parisian society is very much amused with the manuscript newspapers which circulate from hand to hand, discussing topics illegal for print.

## From the Family Friend. THE HORRORS OF WAR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARRIVAL, AT BREST, OF A REMNANT OF NAPOLEON'S ARMY OF RUSSIA.

I was an eye witness of a terrible scene. The regiment of the body guard that acquitted itself so manfully, at Minsk, has, in the retreat from Moscow, been altogether cut up, mainly by frost. Of the whole regiment only about seventy men remain. Single bodies arrive by degrees, but, in the main, in a most pitiable plight. When they reach the Saxon border, they are assisted by their compassionate countrymen, who enable them to make the rest of the road in some carriage or wagon. On Sunday forenoon last, I went to the *Linke'schen Bed*, and found a crowd collected round a car, in which some soldiers had just returned from Russia. No grenade or grape could have so disfigured them as I beheld them, the victims of the cold. One of them had lost the upper joints of all his ten fingers, and he showed the black stumps. Another looked as if he had been in the hands of the Turks, for he wanted both ears and nose. More horrible was the look of a third, whose eyes had been frozen: the eyelids hung down rotting, and the globes of the eyes were burst, and protruded out of their sockets. It was awfully hideous, and yet a more hideous spectacle was yet to present itself. Out of the straw, in the bottom of the car, I now beheld a figure creep painfully, which one would scarcely believe to be a human being, so wild and so distorted were the features. The lips were rotted away and the teeth stood exposed. He pulled the cloth from before his mouth, and grinned on us like a death-head. Then he burst into a wild laughter, and began to give the word of command, in broken French, with a voice more like the bark of a dog than anything human, and we saw that the poor wretch was mad, from a frozen brain. Suddenly a cry was heard, "Henry! my Henry!" and a young girl rushed up to the car. The poor lunatic rubbed his brow, as if trying to recollect where he was: he then stretched out his arms towards the distracted girl, and lifted himself up with his whole strength. A shuddering fever-fit came over him. He fell collapsed, and lay breathless on the straw. The girl was removed forcibly from the corpse. It was her bridegroom. Her agony now found vent in the most terrible imprecations against the French and the Emperor, and her rage communicated itself to the crowd around, especially the women, who were assembled in considerable numbers; they expressed their opinion in language the most ferocious and frantic. I should advise no Frenchman to enter into such a mob: the name of the King himself would help him little there. Such are the dragon-teeth of war which the Corsican Cadmus has shown. — *Reminiscences of the year 1813, in Germany.*

THE THOUGHTFUL BOY.—A little boy, more thoughtful than boys generally are, but not more so than they should be, on being tumbled into the mud by a comrade, was asked why he did not serve his abuser in the same manner when he replied—*"If I should, there would be two suits of clothes to clean."*

Prof. Julius Caesar Hanibal, in his discourse in the New York Picaune, on De Possum, says:—*"De possum an animal de same as man, and he hab'grate many ob de tricks ob man, ob one ob de tricks dat dey larned from man an ob de trick ob stayin' out all nite, for you must not dat Mr. Possum sleeps mos all day and den loafs' bout in de nite time, derefore dat an ob de reason dat dey an hunted in de middle ob de nite like de coon."*

Literary men and artists are to be ennobled, under Louis Napoleon. The correspondent of the "Etats Unis" states that the proper attention of government to arts and literature, having been very much interrupted, of late years, by the vehemence of politics, it is proposed now to give the "decoration of the Legion of Honour" to the most eminent authors and artists. As this is the only legally recognized nobility under the new Republic, ambitious fathers will put pen and pencil into the hands of their sons, instead of sword and shield. Our friend De Trobriand, with the "Baron" shorn from his name by the republican horror of pedigree, will be able, as both artist and author, to wear the red ribbon in his button-hole, from the republican honor for genius. It is well to have two strings to one's bow!

A CHANCE OFFERED.  
THAT any one who has been sleeping on the floor, bonds and bed-clothes, would say that they are still making Matrimonial of all kinds Spring, Hair, Moss, Cotton, and Snuff Matrimonies made in a superior manner, and warranted equal to any made in the West. We will also make Window Curtains and Bed Curtains. Cut and Carpets in a style equal if not superior to anything of the kind ever before done in Bardstown.

We are also prepared to repair any kind of upholstery, such as putting new covers on fine sofas and chairs, and re-stuffing the seats, &c. Room next door below L.C. Mattingly's dwelling, on Market street.  
[Jan 21] W. H. HARDISTY & WIFE.

NEW BOOKS.  
I HAVE just received a fine lot of Catholic Books, among which are:  
Catholic Almanac for '52.  
Dunne's Catholic Library, No. 1 and 2.  
A new Catholic story, Anne and her Aunt, by a convert to the Catholic church. Price 25 cents.  
The Works of the Rev. Francis Patrick Kenri, &c. and others.  
N. M. BOOTH.

Nathaniel Wickliffe and R. Logan Wickliffe, COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bardstown, Kentucky: Office in "Sweet's Row," fronting the Public Square.

WILL attend the Courts in this and the adjoining Counties. All business connected with them will be punctually attended to.

PERSONS indebted to NOLAN & HACKLEY, either by note or account, are requested to call and pay up by the 1st of February.

## INSURANCE BY THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN., Incorporated 1825.

Capital Stock, Annual Premiums, and Western Fund,  
\$2,000,000.

THE MERCHANTS AND HOUSEHOLDERS of Bardstown and Nelson County are respectfully referred to the superior advantages offered for FIRE and MARINE Insurance by T. P. LINTHICUM, Esq., the duly authorized Agent of this Company.

By the Establishment, 26 years since of a Central Office at Cincinnati, for the prompt settlement of Western and South Western Losses, a careful selection of risks, the most unremitting attention to their dispersion, and prudence and economy in all its transactions, the Officers of this Company have had the satisfaction of seeing its usefulness and prosperity constantly upon the increase during a long period of years. Many other Companies have in the meantime failed to discharge their just liabilities, having been weakened and finally rendered bankrupt, by a reckless course of business.

Insurance Companies of this stamp and character are continually springing up in various parts of the country. It is not our purpose (by accepting premiums inadequate to cover average annual loss) to compete with such irresponsible offices, whose object would seem to be to collect a considerable sum from the operations of one or two seasons, divide the proceeds, and pay their losses, or not, as expediency may dictate. On the contrary, the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, will maintain its business upon a permanent and responsible basis, and thereby secure a continuance of the patronage which has hitherto been so liberally extended.

W. B. ROBBINS,  
General Agent,  
Protection Insurance Co.

The undersigned, local Agent, is supplied with blank policies and renewal receipts, which will be issued, covering approved risks upon reasonable terms.

T. P. LINTHICUM,  
Agent Pro. Ins. Co.,  
For Bardstown and Nelson County.  
Nov. 13, 1851.—48-2m.

HECKER'S FARENA—a new article for culinary purposes for sale by  
[Jan 23] Dr. D. H. COX.

300 LBS. MAYSVILLE CARPET CHAIN,  
in store and for sale by  
[Jan 23] COLLINGS & WELLS.

LAST NOTICE.  
MONEY WANTED to pay the debts of J. C. Aud, dec'd., and we must have it by the 1st day of February next, or employ the Sheriff's and Constables to get it for us.

S. JOHNSON,  
T. P. LINTHICUM,  
of Adm'r J. C. Aud.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—  
Just received an assortment of Violins, Flutes, and Fifes. Also—Violin and Guitar Strings.  
[Jan 14] N. M. BOOTH.

25 CANS BALTIMORE COVE OYSTERS;  
15 do do Spiced do  
in store and for sale by  
[Jan 23] COLLINGS & WELLS.

WANTED,  
1000 LBS. FEATHERS.  
[Jan 23] COLLINGS & WELLS.

PATENT BUCKET CHURN.  
The subscriber is Manufacturing and has on hand a lot of the above superior article of

PATENT CHURNS,  
which he warrants to equal in convenience and usefulness any article of the kind now manufactured.

See certificates below of well known citizens of Nelson County.  
[Jan 21] THOS. ANDERSON.

I hereby certify that I have been using Mr. Anderson's Patent Churn for about 2 months, and I am able to say that it will complete a churning in ten minutes from the time you commence churning without turning very fast.  
[Jan 21] GEO. M. HAYS.

I hereby certify the same as stated above, [Jan 13, 1851] J. F. QUINN.  
The above named Churn can be gotten at the store of Nourse & Hackley, or at my shop in Cedar Creek.

Woolhats. A very superior article, [Jan 21] just received, and for sale by M-KAY & METCALFE.

DRIED PEACHES— for sale by [Jan 14] COLLINGS & WELLS.

LOUR—constantly on hand and for sale by [Jan 14] COLLINGS & WELLS.

ARE YOU INSURED?  
Are you insured in a responsible office. Every season of the year has arrived when every prudent man will see that his Buildings and their Contents are insured in a responsible office.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE OFFICE, of Hartford, Connecticut, has now done business in the Southern and Western portions of the country for TWENTY-SIX YEARS, and is confidently believed to present very superior inducements for Insurance, second indeed to no office in the United States.  
[Jan 21] T. P. LINTHICUM Agent.

TAILORING.  
Gentlemen's Garments, of every description cut and made to order by the Paris and New York styles, by T. J. MAYNARD. Orders solicited and promptly complied with.  
Shop West side of the Public Square

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S Female Bitters—a certain cure for Female Disorders—for sale [Jan 23] Dr. D. H. COX.

OWEN'S HOTEL,  
(Late Franklin House),  
CORNER OF SIXTH AND MAIN STREETS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
W. R. OWEN, Proprietor.

ZANTE CURRANTS— for sale by [Jan 14] COLLINGS & WELLS.

WE have BLASTING and RIFLE POWDER; also Safety Fuse on hand and for sale. [Jan 23] COLLINGS & WELLS.

## LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Headache, Dropsy, Fullness, or Bloating of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or weight in the Stomach, Sore Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Buried and Difficult Breathing, Lumbering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a dining posture, a Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs before the Sight,

Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deference or Perturbation, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Stomach Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil and great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, At the German Medicine Store, 130 Arch st., Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not exceeded—if equalled—by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the LIVER and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant. Read and be convinced.

From the Boston Bee.  
The Editors said, Dec. 22:

Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular Medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend of our elbow says he has himself received effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons of the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use.

"Scott's weekly," one of the best Literary papers published, said, August 25—  
"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, is recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus secure themselves and their families from debilitated constitutions. We find these Bitters advantageous to their health; as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weakly systems."

MORE EVIDENCE.  
The Philadelphia Saturday Gazette, the best family newspaper published in the United States. The Editor says of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters,  
"It is seldom that we recommend what is so deservedly one of the most popular Medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend of our elbow says he has himself received effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons of the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, and the strongest testimony in its favor, is that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia, than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver; it is preferable to calomel in all bilious diseases—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to female or infant with safety and reliable benefit at any time. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained a high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce confidence to put forth spiritual articles that risk the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

Lookwell to the marks of the genuine. They have the written signature of C. M. Jackson upon the wrapper, and his name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious.

GERMAN MEDICINE-STORE, No. 130 Arch street, on door below sixth Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

PRICES REDUCED.  
To enable all classes of invalids to enjoy the advantages of this great restorative power.

SINGLE BOTTLE 75 CENTS.  
Also for sale by Dr. D. H. COX, Druggist, Bardstown, Ky.

Wholesale agent for Kentucky and Tennessee—SUTCLIFFE McALLISTER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

DR. J. T. McELVANEY,  
DETERMINED to remain permanently in Bardstown, tenders his Professional services to the citizens of Bardstown and the surrounding country, at all times during the business hours of the day, unless professionally absent.

Farmers Look to your Interest  
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the Farmers of Nelson and the adjoining Counties, that he is prepared to furnish them, on good terms, with any of the following articles, to-wit:

Wagons, Carriage Wheels, Plows, Cultivators, Axes, Brooms, Knives, MILL IRONS, and every other article usually made in his line of business. My shop is always supplied with the best materials, and my workmen cannot be surpassed by any in the State. Adjoining my blacksmith shop is Mr. F. Smith's Wagon Shop where all kinds of articles usually kept in such establishments can be had.

PETER LYDDANE.  
March, 1851—13-ly.

SUGAR HOUSE & PLANTATION MOLASSES  
in store and for sale by [Jan 14] COLLINGS & WELLS.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM!  
ALL persons indebted to me either by bill or note or account must make immediate payment, if they wish to save cost.  
[Jan 14] J. L. CARRETHERS.

MUSIC—Just received an assortment of Piano and Guitar Music, including "I would not have thee young again," by E. Z. Webster, and Mavourneen Macree, by Madame Abblanowicz.  
[Jan 14] N. M. BOOTH.

LINSEED OIL—  
Very superior—in store and for sale by [Jan 14] COLLINGS & WELLS.

## NEW YORK Life Insurance Company.

Accumulated Capital \$36,000.  
MORRIS FRANKLIN, PRESIDENT.

THIS COMPANY is one of the most respectable and responsible in the United States. The business is conducted on the MUTUAL system, purely, dividends being made annually on all Policies for life, and become part of the accumulated capital, on which interest is paid as the Board of Trustees may decide. Individual risks are taken for any amount not exceeding \$10,000. The Company has been in successful operation for many years, during which time it has issued more than 7000 Policies; and after paying large sums to widows, orphans, and their families, has now an accumulated fund of \$360,000.

The beneficial results of Life Insurance must be apparent to all. Every man whose income is uncertain, the merchant, the clergyman, the lawyer, the physician, the contractor, and the mechanic should lay up annually in the form of a life premium, such a sum as will, at his death, at least protect his family from want and give to his children the means of education. The creditor who depends on the payment upon the life of his debtor will find in a life policy his best and often his only security. The business man whose engagements involve his friends, as leaders, endorses on sureties in any shape can in no way protect them so effectually as by taking out a policy of insurance on his own life.

Instances are numerous in Kentucky in which the advantages of Life Insurance are illustrated. Call and get a copy of the Annual Report.

SAM'L CARPENTER, Jr., Agent.  
Medical Examiners.  
J. T. McELVANEY, M.D., R. S. SPROTHER, M.D.  
Dec. 11, 1851.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS  
AND THE  
FARMER'S GUIDE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,  
No. 54 GOLD ST., NEW YORK.

CONTINUE to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the "Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture," by HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, author of the "Box of the Farm," &c., &c.; assisted by JOHN P. NICHOLS, M.A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1400 pages of text, and 200 splendid engravings, and more than 5000 illustrations, in the highest style of art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of ploughing, planting, haying, harvesting, &c., &c.; the various diseases of animals in their highest perfection; in short, the practical features of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of Agriculture.

The work is being published in Semi-monthly Numbers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold at 25 Cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz:

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative),  
The Edinburgh Review (Whig),  
The North British Review (Free Church),  
The Westminster Review (Liberal),

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine ( Tory ).

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which renders them so valuable, and that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of CHAMBERS NORTH, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, more attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns with in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Captain" and "The New Novel" (both by Bulwer), "My Penitential Medals," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, at a great expense.

Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Review that Magazine may always rely on having the EARLIEST reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS.  
For any one of the four Reviews . . . \$2.00  
For any two . . . 3.00  
For any three . . . 4.00  
For all four of the Reviews . . . 5.00  
For Blackwood's Magazine . . . 2.00  
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(Payments to be made in all cases in Advance.)

CLUBBING  
A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. That a copy of Blackwood's Magazine of one Review will be sent to one address for \$3; a copy of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$20; and so on.

Orders from Clubs must be sent direct to the Publishers, Thos. Agnew & Sons, 15, Old Bailey, London, or to Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, New York, February 4, 1852.

DR. D. H. COX  
Is now receiving his Fall supply of all kinds of articles usually kept in Drug and Grocery Stores, which he is determined to sell unusually low for cash, or to punctual customers on credit.

Being determined to keep the Louisville trade in place in Oils, Paints, &c. (if low prices will do it) he has made such arrangements as will enable him (for cash) to sell White Lead and Oils at the Louisville prices and carriage. He feels in hopes, as no discount from the public to encourage home trade, or to give him a call and examine before purchasing at other places.

He will take in exchange for articles in his line Flour, Meal, seed, Beans, &c., at the highest market price.

Bardstown Sept. 18, 1851.

\$100 REWARD.  
Ransom from the Subscribers about seven weeks ago, a Negro Man named Frank. He is about 21 years old, Copper Color, weighs about 175 pounds, heavy chest, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a scar on his forehead, and has the end of his left forefinger cut off. He had on when he left a Black Frock Coat and Jeans Pantalons. The above Reward will be given if taken out of the State, and \$20 if taken in the State and lodged in any Jail to which I can get him again.

TYLER WILSON.  
Bardstown, Dec. 4th, 1851—3t.

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell or lease for a term of years the farm on which the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and about halfway between Bardstown and Nashville. There are 370 ACRES OF LAND, all of which is suited for cultivation—with many never failing springs and streams of water—about 150 acres in cultivation, with an excellent meadow and a Young Orchard of select Fruits of great variety. There is a good BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with eight rooms—a Brick Kitchen of two rooms—a large BARN and STABLES—and CORN CRIBS and other out buildings all new, and in excellent repair. The whole farm is in a good state of cultivation and repair—a large quantity of Corn, Oats and Hay—Farming Utensils and a good stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, all well suited to the premises, and would be sold with the Farm. The terms will be made easy to purchasers. Any person wishing to purchase a very desirable home will call on the undersigned or on Dr. HICKMAN, in Bardstown, who will show the premises.

THOMAS W. RILEY.

## THE EMPIRE CHEAP CLOTHING STORE!!

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Bardstown and vicinity and the public in general that they have received the largest and most fashionable Stock of Ready Made Clothing ever opened in this part of the country. Also, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags and other articles belonging to the Gent's furnishing line.

We will sell at Prices to DEFY competition.

THE CUT, STYLE AND MAKE of our Goods being superior to any thing ever brought on, we are enabled to guarantee every article sold by us to give the most perfect satisfaction; and as we get the materials from the European and American factories direct, and are connected with some of the largest Manufacturing houses, we are prepared to sell

From Thirty to Forty per cent cheaper than any other house in town or vicinity.

No trouble to our Goods, and don't forget, the right place. The Empire Clothing Store, Seimier's Storehouse, East side of Main street one door North of the Central Exchange, sets 9—43-ly.

RAUH & BRO.

MURRELL & TRIGG,  
Wholesale Grocery, Produce, Forwarding and Commission Merchants,  
No. 118 Main St., between 5th & 7th opposite the Franklin Hotel, Louisville, Ky.